

WORLD, HOME AND ABROAD: THE NEWS OF THE DAY

THE WEATHER

GOVERNMENT WEATHER FORECAST
Today and Wednesday—Little change in temperature, probably more snow.
Sun rises Wednesday 5:31. Sets 7:26.
Light vehicles by 7:46.
Edmonton Temperatures Monday—Maximum, 25 above; Minimum, 20 below.
SIXTIETH YEAR. VOL. LX. No. 85

If You Don't Get The Bulletin, You Don't Get All the News—Nor the Pictures!

Edmonton Bulletin

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER IN PUBLIC SERVICE

EDMONTON, ALBERTA—TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1940

WHEAT CLOSE

TUESDAY
WINNIPEG LOCALS, 90c; July, 81½c; Oct., 83½c.

Single Copy, Five Cents

BRITISH WARPLANES BATTLE NAZI CRAFT OVER OSLO

AMSTERDAM, Holland, April 9.—The Stockholm radio said tonight Soviet Russia, working hand in glove with Germany in Scandinavia, has made new demands on Finland. The Netherlands radio said tonight that the German Amaxis, of the Hamburg-American Line, had been torpedoed and sunk by a British submarine enroute from Oslo. The Stockholm radio reported it was announced in the Swedish parliament today that Germany had presented Sweden with a note demanding she maintain strict neutrality.

By RALPH HEINZEN

British United Press. Exclusive Cable to The Edmonton Bulletin.

PARIS April 9.—The Swedish legation received unconfirmed reports today that the Germans had landed in Sweden as well as Norway. The legation also heard without confirmation that the Germans had mined Swedish west coast waters and ports. It was said that a German cruiser had successfully run past the powerful Oskarsborg fortress but then ran aground. The legation said that the Swedish government had urged the population to evacuate the larger cities.

By OLAV MYRE

British United Press. Exclusive Cable to The Edmonton Bulletin.

OSLO, Norway, April 9.

German and British air forces battled over Oslo as Nazi warplanes invaded Norwegian territory today and reports circulated that a great Allied war fleet was speeding over the North Sea to the Norwegian capital.

I saw German airplanes dive low over the Oslo airfield and release bombs which scored direct hits on Norwegian planes, but the Norwegian air force fought back valiantly.

I believe I saw four German planes crash and probably two Norwegian craft that went down. The German bombing planes scored direct hits on six Norwegian planes on the Farnes airfield on the outskirts of Oslo where they fought with the Norwegian craft.

There was no confirmation of reports that other Allied planes were enroute to Oslo, but persisted to

Reported Sunk In Fight

By DAN CAMPBELL

British United Press. Exclusive Cable to The Edmonton Bulletin.

LONDON, April 9.—A battle between British and German warships was reported in progress off the coast of Norway late today and the British Press Association announced that "good news may be forthcoming."

Details of the battle were not immediately available. An official foreign office spokesman cautioned correspondents to be patient about naval developments in Scandinavian waters.

"When a warship is at sea, it is hard to keep its radio silent unless it wants to reveal its location to the enemy," he said. "So we shall not get the news ourselves. Very probably you will get a very good story within the next 12 hours."

At the same time, the foreign office announced that Howard Smith, British minister to Denmark, had been taken a prisoner in Copenhagen, along with the entire staff.

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With the occupation of Oslo by German troops, it was presumed that the radio and news in Copenhagen was sponsored.

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Danes Yield Without Resistance: Norway Refuses To Submit

LONDON, April 9.—Germany invaded neutral Norway and Denmark today in a lightning stroke which she said was for their "protection" against the Allies. Denmark apparently yielded without resistance but Norway elected to fight. The Norwegian government moved from Oslo, ordered full mobilization and got an immediate guarantee of full aid.

Swedish iron ore, moving down the Norwegian coastal waters to Germany, was the smouldering fire which set off the bombshell and gave the Allies at last their long-sought flanking position against Germany.

The German onslaught against the two Scandinavian nations early today probably came while British patrol ships were fighting a heavy fleet action with German navy units.

The Admiralty refused to comment on renewed reports that such a big engagement had taken place or was still in progress, but responsible quarters felt the German occupation would have been impossible unless the British fleet was being kept busy elsewhere.

British warships were known to have been patrolling the Norwegian coast and 125 German vessels, ranging from small boats to heavy cruisers, were sighted in the Skagerrak yesterday.

Reports from a variety of sources pieced together this stirring list of events:

British warships simultaneously moved northward across the Danish border and landed at Copenhagen, taking over that city's citadel and radio station. There were no reports of opposition as all Denmark fell into German hands.

Four German warships tried to force the Oslo fjord, water entrance to the Norwegian capital, and were at first repelled by shore batteries. Another attempt was made by a single ship which ran aground.

Norwegian planes battled German air raiders overhead while Oslo was under an air raid alarm throughout the morning.

German troops landed on the southern coast while German military and naval units seized the strategic ports of Vallo, Bergen, Trondheim and Narvik. Kristiansand was bombed by German warships and planes. Frognar was bombed from the air about noon.

The Norwegian government called all citizens to the colors and ordered the coast guard to remain on duty for 14 days, and their mobilization in Hamar, 60 miles north of Oslo.

Germany announced she had seized the coast waters, including ports of Sweden. Some circles suggested the crew of German freighters awaiting orders there might have been repelled by the coast guard.

German troops in London said the Germans had ordered the port of London to be closed and that the British government was in a position to accept German terms.

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War Briefs

By DAN CAMPBELL

British United Press. Exclusive Cable to The Edmonton Bulletin.

THE HAGUE, Netherlands.

After a long and arduous night, the meeting was called late today to consider, some quarters said, reports that a large British expeditionary force is en route to Norway rather than the government's expression of determination to aid Norway.

LONDON, April 9.—The Press Association said today that a British expeditionary force is en route to Norway rather than the government's expression of determination to aid Norway.

NEW YORK, April 9.—A Berlin show today broadcast picked up by National Broadcasting Company was reported that three Paul Revere and Defender Minister were shot down by German Messerschmitts in an aerial battle off the west coast of Norway.

BERLIN, April 9.—A German news agency dispatch from Copenhagen said King Christian and Premier Paul Revere and Defender Minister were shot down by German Messerschmitts in an aerial battle off the west coast of Norway.

LONDON, April 9.—Home radio reports intercepted in London today said communications between Germany and Hungary had been severed.

LONDON, April 9.—The Allied supreme war council met today at Downing Street with Premier Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

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Hitler Invades Scandinavia: Allies Pledge Neutrals Aid

Danes Offering No Resistance, Norway Refuses To Submit Chamberlain Says Britain Taking Action

Continued from Page One

Reuter's news agency said that before the Norwegian government left Oslo, Foreign Minister Halvdan Koht announced the German minister, both orally and in writing, had demanded that Norway not oppose German occupation.

The German minister, received by Koht at 3 a.m. on Monday (M.S.T.), was quoted as saying Norway should place herself under German military administration.

CABINET MEETS
Official British circles were astir at daybreak. The cabinet met for two hours.

Diplomatic quarters indicated all activity following their surprise mining of Norwegian territorial waters Monday morning, were prepared for any eventuality.

Just before the outbreak of war with Germany last September, the British Foreign office laid formal notice that "to land in Danish territory is regarded by Germany as an act of course, repeated by the British government, who have no desire that Denmark should be involved."

WILL AID NEUTRALS
Allied statesmen since have indicated they would aid neutrals attacked by Germany.

The announced British public heard its first news of the Scandinavian invasion in the broadcast broadcast on reports from the States sources.

Telephone communications with the Scandinavian countries had been cut off. British post offices and telegraph stations had been closed. No response, service from London is routed through Copenhagen.

Military observers here were not surprised at the sudden widening of war.

Prior to the Swedish German attack, British quarters indicated the Allied mine-laying operations in Norwegian territorial waters, designed to cut off Germany's invasion route, were steps of a continuing strategy against Germany to shorten the war.

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS
Within a few hours of the Allied mine-laying, and while British naval forces hovered in the North Sea, the German fleet, which alone nearly the entire length of Norway coast, there came this sequence of events and reports from the front one on the other in sensational style.

1—Reports that a German naval force of 120 armed ships, including pocket battleships, heavy cruisers and destroyers, had moved into the Baltic Sea into the Great Belt, a passageway to the Kattegat and Skagerrak channels, linking the Baltic with the North Sea.

2—Reports of French intelligence agents that German troops for some time had engaged in embarkation and disembarkation of troops at Baltic ports.

3—The torpedoing and sinking by a British submarine of the German "Rieser" transport—the 3,200-ton "Rieser" four miles off the southwest coast of Norway, with the loss of 100 to 150 German infantrymen, cavalrymen and other troops who were aboard.

4—Unconfirmed reports that a German submarine had attacked an armed British vessel in the North Sea, and that the German submarine had been sent to the bottom.

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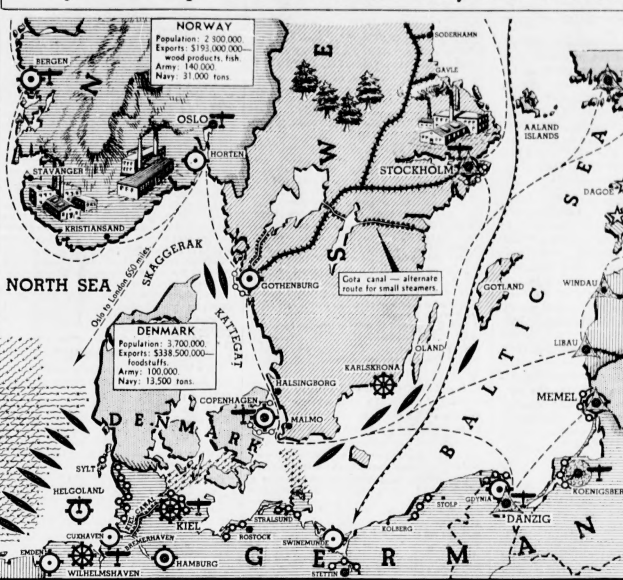
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It's Just A Step Across From Germany To Denmark



In the above map will be seen just how far Germany had to go with its armed forces to make their invasion of their tiny neutral neighbor complete . . . the main points of interest in today's war news are indicated here.

NAZIS SEEKING POSSESSION OF TWO ISLANDS

LONDON, April 9.—A Reuters dispatch from Amsterdam today said it is understood there that the Germans are likely to argue that their position in Denmark includes Heligoland and Greenland.

"They thus have got naval and air bases and maintain their shipping connection with America," Reuters correspondent said.

Greenland, lying to the northeast of Canada, is owned by Denmark. Heligoland is a dependent island, owing allegiance to the King of Denmark.

In London it was stated that a statement regarding Heligoland might be made shortly.

War Briefs

Continued from Page One

stated in a proclamation to the British people that negotiations are under way between the Reich and Norway for guarantees of Norwegian liberty and independence.

LONDON, April 9.—A Reuters New Agency dispatch from Stockholm today said reports of a general mobilization in Sweden were being actively stated to be without foundation.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Complete occupation of Jutland by German forces was announced by the German radio about 8:30 a.m. M.S.T., in a broadcast picked up here by the National Broadcasting Company.

STOCKHOLM, April 9.—A detachment of 150 Danish soldiers, sent to the town of Helsingborg, Sweden, in the last ferry to make the trip before service was suspended. The soldiers were interned by the Swedish government, it was announced.

AMSTERDAM, April 9.—The Oslo radio said at 2:35 p.m. today that the German commander of the city had broadcast an order to halt the civilian evacuation of the city.

LONDON, April 9.—The British foreign office announced today that the staff of the British military mission in Berlin had been taken prisoner by the invading German expeditionary force.

PARIS, April 9.—French Premier Paul Reynaud handed to the Norwegian minister, H. H. Bakke, a note promising immediate Allied aid to Norway.

BERLIN, April 9.—An authoritative German source said today that the German air force had bombed the Norwegian coast at Kristiansund, a port at the southern end of Norway, because it resisted German occupation.

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Denmark's Army 10,900 Officers, Men: Navy Small, Too

DENMARK has a population of 3,777,000 and an area of 16,575 square miles.

The Danish army consists of 10,900 officers and men, not including recruits.

The Danish navy consists of two small cruisers and a number of small boats, and the air force of 34 planes.

The Danish coast defenses include several permanent fortifications, but nothing that could stand up to Germany's heavy guns.

Nazi Blitzkrieg On Scandinavia Regarded As Presaging Real War

By FRED BACKHOUSE
Canadian Press Staff Writer

LONDON, April 9.—The tone drama of the early days of last September was re-enacted in London today as Germany's double blitzkrieg on Scandinavia was followed by the British government's declaration that the Allies have decided to extend full aid to Norway.

The British people heard the faithful foreign office announcement of the British Broadcasting Corporation's noon-time broadcast. It was generally regarded as presaging the "real" war after months of hit-and-run activity.

Early afternoon papers said in fairly-tale versions. Lunch-hour crowds queued up as they did in August and September to buy editions containing the first full report of the invasion of Denmark and Norway.

MURMURING GROUPS
Again many people, astounded by the swiftness of developments, gathered in murmuring little groups to read huge headlines and tell each other that "this is it."

In Canadian circles in London there was immediate speculation about the position of the First Division, Canadian Active Service Force, in training at Aldershot. It was thought possible that when the order came to move, the Canadians might be included, if only because of their experience in the northern climate. But it was emphasized that there was no official backing of any kind for this belief.

Crowds in Downing Street and around the foreign office thickened as the day wore on—they were the first since the early days of the war.

GAS MASKS RETRIEVED
Duties in the gas mask were retrieved from cupboards as people realized that the war may at last develop along the promised lines. Recently less than one in 40 have carried them.

London's Norwegian colony went to the tiny Norwegian embassy church to pray. Similar services were held at the Danish church.

Fairbanks Junior
Now Proud Papa

Called Papa

HOLLYWOOD, April 9.—A baby girl was born yesterday to Mr. Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., the former Mr. Lee Erving of Blue Veils.

The child weighs seven pounds, seven ounces and will be called Douglas. Dr. Norman Macmillan, the mother and baby were doing well.

ORVIS KENNEDY NEW SECRETARY SOCRAL LEAGUE

Appointment of Orvis A. Kennedy, former member of parliament for East Edmonton who was defeated in the general election of March 26, as secretary-treasurer of the Alberta Social Credit League, was announced Tuesday.

Mr. Kennedy was elected to the house as a Social Credit member in a by-election of March 21, 1938, sought election under the New Democracy banner in the March 26 election.

In taking over the duties of secretary-treasurer of the Social Credit League, Mr. Kennedy succeeds J. A. Munroe, who held the post for the last four years, but resigned last week in order to devote his time to his farm at Lacombe.

Mr. Munroe ran in Grondard in the provincial election of March 21, but and returns Monday indicate he lost out by four votes on the second count.

Mr. Kennedy will take over his new duties May 1 and in the interim will familiarize himself with the work to be done.

Appointment of Mr. Kennedy was made by the board of management of the League.

Ceramic Industry Has Openings For Young Engineers

TORONTO, April 9.—The ceramic industry will have a great future and young men planning to study engineering will do well to prepare now to take advantage of the opportunities.

Prof. John L. Carruthers, president-elect of the American Ceramic Society, said here yesterday at the society's convention.

Modern architecture, with its demand for glass walls, modern brick and enamel, will give a boost to the ceramic industry, which manufactures these products, he said.

Earlier the possibility was seen, unfortunately, that German invasion of Denmark and Norway might mean suddenly increased demands would be made upon Canada for war materials.

"This action has been taken," he said, "in order to maintain the status quo until the situation becomes clearer."

This step means that the eventuality of war will not be a surprise to the ceramic industry and that the industry will be prepared to meet the demands of the war.

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GERMAN COUP PLANNED FAR IN ADVANCE

French Military Quarters Advise Prudence In Assessing Reports of Events in Norway

By AXEL DE HOLSTEIN
Paris, April 9.—French military quarters today advised utmost prudence in assessing the constant reports of events in Norway.

A French military spokesman suggested special caution with regard to radio reports, because it is probable that German stations are broadcasting on Norwegian wave-lengths.

CAREFULLY PLANNED
Despite the fact that the German coup in the north appears to have been long and carefully planned, French military quarters are not inclined to believe that the German coup in the north appears to have been long and carefully planned.

It appears to be a military operation, having assumed the security of the large forces by the Danish occupation and the occupation of the Jutland peninsula and the islands commanding entry to the Baltic, with the security of the central portion of the country.

STRESS MAGNITUDE
The new war aims have special characteristics from the military point of view. First, it is necessary to maintain a constant vigilance against the possibility of a surprise attack. There are more than 1,000 miles between the northern and southern extremities of Norway.

The density of population is slight, less than 3,000,000 inhabitants occupy an area of 114,000 square miles. The terrain is mountainous, covered with forests and crisscrossed by rivers and streams. In the whole, there are only 2,000 square miles of cultivable soil.

There are 2,000 miles of roads and less than 8,000 miles of railroads. All these lines of communication are dotted with bridges and culverts, which can easily be made impassable by large modern motorized warfare.

It will meet with great difficulties.

Reuss Broadcast Both Versions Of German Invasion

MOSCOW, April 9.—Pioneer Russian Broadcast, Pioneer Communist Voice, Moscow today received the German ambassador, Count Werner von Schulenburg.

After several hours of conversation, the German ambassador and the Soviet ambassador, Mr. Litvinov, discussed the German invasion of Denmark and Norway.

Mr. Litvinov said that the Soviet government was deeply concerned by the German invasion of Denmark and Norway.

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He Stood Firm for Norway

Halvdan Koht

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IF IT WILL HELP ALBERTA THE
EDMONTON BULLETIN IS FOR IT

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1940.

The Offensive Is On

Those blood-thirsty commentators in newspaper offices and neutral countries who have been ridiculing milder methods and calling for a "war of attrition" did not have to wait long after Mr. Churchill had been made director-general of British operations. The showdown in Norwegian waters came too quickly after his appointment for any misunderstanding as to who ordered it. The enemy and neutral states alike know now there is a war on.

The course of events suggests that Prime Minister Chamberlain is himself something of a strategist. While Britain was weak in trained soldiers, and both Britain and France in equipment, Germany was allowed to set the pace and decide where, when and of what kind fighting should occur. Now, with a British army of from three to five million in sight, and equality at least in Allied air forces, Churchill is putting charges and the waiting tactics give way promptly to aggressive action. His appointment earlier might have been a capital mistake, for stalling was never his long suit. Now, with the lack of men and armament made up, he is put on the job to force the fighting.

More Blitzkrieg

The Allies having planted mines to prevent German onrush, continuing to use Norwegian territorial waters as a protected seaway, the Nazi fleet took possession of Copenhagen, landed troops on the Norwegian coast and attempted a night attack on Oslo. While the Danes did not resist the invasion of their capital, Norway declared war on Germany.

Monday was thus an eventful day in the war. It saw "blitzkrieg" launched on two more countries as it had been launched on Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland; a Scandinavian war front established; and Norway ranged with the Allies against Hitlerism. It also saw Sweden feverishly completing its mobilization, probably with intent to make common cause with Norway.

As the net result Germany has two more enemies and another in prospect; another area, Denmark, which will have to be heavily garrisoned; and an expeditionary force in Norway to be maintained and supported against its unwilling guests. The issue in this war of independence, of conflict is of course Swedish ore for German foundries and arms factories. If this supply can be cut off, Germany's position will become precarious. The Nazis know this, and will fight desperately for the metal they must have.

Actions Versus Words

Foreign Minister Koht on Saturday told the parliament Norway was "not interested in which side wins" the war. Sunday morning the Norwegian coastguard ship Narvick sailed off the coast of Scotland, torpedoed without warning by a German submarine. Nine sailors and three officers were drowned or killed by the explosion.

The Narvick is the fifteenth Norwegian vessel sunk by Nazi torpedoes, mines and bombs in the seven-month war. More than 400 Norwegian seamen have lost their lives in these disasters. Those of the ships which struck mines may be counted victims of accidents. Those which were sunk by torpedoes and bombs were sunk deliberately in accord with Nazi policy, a majority probably of them without any warning. Three-quarters of Norway's fleet seamen were murdered, because no provision was made for their safety before their ships were destroyed, as is required by international law.

In the case of the Narvick, the submarine stayed in the vicinity but made no attempt to rescue the sailors thrown out of two lifeboats which upset. It did not, so far as reported, shell the lifeboats, as other U-boats have done in similar circumstances. There is thus much to the credit of the commanding assassin.

No Norwegian ship has been torpedoed by an Allied submarine or bombed by an Allied aircraft.

On Monday the Norwegian Government declared war against Germany, thus accomplishing the task which was its return in the record of the war to date. Whether the Foreign Minister was talking with his tongue in his cheek on Saturday doesn't matter. Norway is now numbered among the countries that have

taken the field to stop Nazi outwary. That is what counts.

He's Got Them on the List

The ministry of information at London has disclosed in detail the plans Herr Hitler and his co-conspirators drew up as early as 1937 to force a Nazi empire reaching from the Mediterranean to Scandinavia and from the Atlantic to the eastern boundary of the Ukraine. The documents are said to have been seized by the Czech police in 1938 when they raided the quarters of Konrad Henlein, chief Nazi plotter in the little republic.

Confirmatory evidence of the validity of the plans may be found in Mein Kampf. They only translate into a definite scheme the general concept therein hazily sketched, with such extension of conquest ambitions as might be expected to sprout with the progress of the "march to the east". The publication is timely. It should help to remind the neutral states which fringe the Reich of what the Fuehrer had and has in mind for them.

Whatever these states may do, they can no longer pose as sideline spectators of a war in which they have nothing at stake. If Hitler should win the war, they would disappear, as Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland have disappeared. They must have known this as the "expansion" policy evolved before their eyes. They can no longer pretend they do not know it.

The list of countries marked for extermination includes every neutral state in western Europe with the exception of Italy and Spain, and the Atlantic coast empire and incorporation into the Hitler empire being set to a time-table covering the years up to 1945. What these countries have to decide, and there is no escape from the choice, is whether they will strike a blow in their own defence or trust to the Allies to save them from the fate the Fuehrer has appointed for them.

Another German freighter scuttled, in the West Indies, by order of Herr Hitler. When Germany gets rid of the Nazis there should be busy times in the shipyards, if the wreckers leave anything with which to buy materials and pay wages.

Premier Mussolini broke his long silence on Sunday, to tell an enthusiastic crowd of Fascists about the elaborate plans he had made to keep them busy preparing for they know not what. Apparently the only bit of information as to Italy's future to be gleaned from the dispatches is the allusion to "this late spring". From which it may be gathered that spring under the Italian skies is as backward as it is in Alberta.

Fifty Years Ago

From the Files of the Edmonton Bulletin

Word has been received here that no judicial district will be set up here, even though it has been felt that such a step has to be taken in the interests of the enforcement of impartial justice.

The snow is going rapidly here, though the roads still are covered with it in the country.

Forty Years Ago

London: The latest reports from Making state that the defenders are in need of supplies, but the spirit of the troops is still high.

Builder's delaying tactics are meeting with criticism here from military circles.

Howard J. Watson, of Regina, is visiting Edmonton on a business trip.

Thirty Years Ago

Washington: The American government will send a special mission to Paris to find out what steps the French government will take to participate in the special ceremonies to commemorate the cooperation of France with the Allies during the war of independence. It is particularly felt that France should take part in the ceremonies as the people of France are now living in the shadow of the German shadow, celebrating the glories of French culture. The French government says it will proud to take part.

Twenty Years Ago

Hon. A. G. McKay has introduced a bill into the legislature by which it is hoped to reduce the burden of financial responsibility now weighing upon municipal districts. A full-dress debate on the subject is expected.

Colin D. Hughes, of Winnipeg, pioneer contractor, is here, seeing if there are any signs of a building boom. He has brought two members of his staff with him to survey the local housing situation.

Ten Years Ago

Toronto: With Vimy Ridge still smoldering and blazing rowers, detectives here made an attempt to hold up a branch of the Royal Bank, and arrested two men.

London: The United States, Japan and Britain have reached agreement on all points regarding a three power naval pact, except the important question of the number of submarines from the destroyer to the submarine class.

Peiping: The international relief commission is now planning to send a large expedition to the famine conditions beyond description. In the central Shensi district, it is said, by the time the worst rigors in May there will probably be over 3,000,000 persons alive out of a population of 6,000,000.

The Passing Show

By MAX FREEDMAN

The Cinderella man of boxing, James J. Braddock, who had some of his finest knockouts when he fought Joe Louis, has just delivered a stiff upper-cut to his own reputation. He and his manager, Joe Gould, are suing Mike Jacobs, the czar of boxing, for \$10,000 which they claim is owing them under the terms of a contract signed by Jacobs when the ex-champion was getting ready to tangle with the Brown Bomber. They say Jacobs stole them 20 per cent of the profits from all heavyweight championship bouts he would stage in ten years, and that that far the promoter, in breach of the agreement, has given them only \$20,750.

NOTE
IN LINE

Braddock knew he would go good-by to the title when Louis hit him, so he and Gould struck a blow for the sudden riches he was getting by having it. No one accused him of throwing the fight to Louis.

But what would Sullivan or Dempsey have said about a champion who bartered and bargained with promoters in this fashion, and tried to get a permanent interest in the heavyweight championship for a decade after the crown had slipped from his fingers?

The Cinderella boy, who scrambled from the bread line to sudden riches, was so anxious to stay off relief again that he put his conscience and his honor on permanent relief.

Jim Curran, Ontario newsmen, is the prize defender of wolves. He offers a reward money to anyone who can prove that a wolf has attacked, or molested a human in any way unless first provoked. In defence of this belief, Curran has had more arguments than any other ten men in Canada. The other day the Petcher Examiner, long known as STANFORD, aptly replied as far as Curran's authority on wolves is concerned, wanted to know if a child had had his finger snapped off at the city zoo in Pittsburgh while feeding the animal. For a moment Curran was stumped. Here was a wolf who was actually becoming vicious without provocation but actually biting the hand that fed it. Then he thought of an answer. The wolf was caged, and the thesis applied only to wolves ranging in the freedom of the woods.

Jim Curran still has his reward money—he will probably keep it for some time if he continues to show a skill for debate almost equal to the restrained fury of a caged wolf when either attacked or provoked.

When the House of Commons meets next month, the familiar figure of Agnes Macphail will be missing. For the first time since 1921 when she defeated him in the riding of South East Grey to become Canada's first lady M.P. The Chamber of Agriculture in Ontario has asked that she be named to the Senate.

THE LADY MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AT OTTAWA NOW spoken Agnes demanded will be interesting to see what she will say and do now.

During her seven weeks' campaign in 1921 she attended 50 meetings, all in the same city. Vanity never was her strong point. She was the most popular member of parliament on the opposition benches.

The new day legislature, Mrs. Nielsen, of Norbury, Sask., though bred in a different tradition, will likely prove worthy of the Macphail heritage. She won the largest vote in Saskatchewan, that of North Battleford, with the votes of pioneers cutting out a home for themselves in surroundings far removed from the comfort of Ottawa. Her jabbing tongue and stinging sarcasm should rouse the House to a new awareness of rural life in the West, especially of the human problems of the farmer being cut off from one's neighbors by long distances.

The best thing about Miss Macphail, as a member, was that she covered no special favors because of her sex. A gadfly herself, she expected to be stung in debate by others, knowing she could hold her own. If there were Mrs. Nielsen promises to make up in vigor what she may lack in experience. If she does, Ottawa will soon forget dear Mrs. Agnes.

As Canada becomes the centre of empire air training activity, it may be well to glance for a moment upon the Dominion's record in the air in the last war. The leading pilot then was William A. Bishop, C.V.C., now air marshal, who brought down 72 planes, eight of them in the last war.

THOSE WINGS were won by the great Renfrew. Of DARING. The four top Canadians—Bishop, Collahaw, Barker and Macleod—had 230 planes to their credit, making them lead Allied airmen in the last war. It was always an emblem of bravery in the chivalry and conflict of the skies.

Let's take the protests by Norway and Sweden with a grain of salt. They know they can speak harsh words against Britain and France without feeling a heavy hand in retaliation. That's why they're protesting. They know their chests at Germany, the Nazis would knock the wind out of them. Both countries are aware that a Nazi victory is the death-knell of their freedom.

They know the fate of all nations is bound up with the fate of the Allies and the ultimate triumph of the democracies. But they dare not, at the moment, offend Germany by any overt sign of friendship with the Free states. So they talk big against Britain, and probably will lose the other way when the Royal Navy puts the nose of U-boats leading about Germany, by snuffing off supplies from port cities.

As that old seadog, Admiral Fisher used to say, no one should be over-sensitive of the opinions of neutrals. If they are for us, they won't mind; if they are against us, we shouldn't mind. It looks as if that formula, if it is pressed into action with prudence but with courage.

The next war may come with the awful rapidity of a mid-western tornado. We must make our plans for peace to the day. The next war may come with the awful rapidity of a mid-western tornado. We must make our plans for peace to the day.

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Current Comment

Deadly Routine Does It

It is not the spectacular that wins a war, as Admiral Sir Howard Kelly told an Ottawa audience the other day, but "deadly, monotonous routine".

That is a fact we should bear in mind. The naval battle is but the flashing incident in the exercise of sea power. It confirms and implements the irresistible pressure of the constant sea patrol, in good weather and bad, which hampers the enemy's movements and restricts his initiative, kills his trade. Sea power wins a war by the monotonous routine which slowly strangles the foe, a grim and alien business with such rare highlights as the destruction of the Graf Spee and the boarding of the Albatross.

Routine is just as marked and just as vital, in the other services. Tens of thousands of miles are flown in air patrol for every minute of combat. Hosts of soldiers find their lives moulded by the routine of drilling and digging, of marching and standing guard, but it is all a part of the growing might of the embattled democracies.

Routine inevitably becomes tedium, but it is by unceasing vigilance, by infinite attention to detail, by constant expectation of the worst and preparation for it, that the war will win.

—Ottawa Journal.

Moral Remanent

In a broadcast over the B.C. last December, the Earl of Athlone, Canada's new Governor General, said:

"A year ago on Armistice Day I was one of those who used these words. Moral remanent must be the foundation of any settlement. It must be of any world settlement. The miracle of God's living spirit can break the power of pride and selfishness, of lust and fear and hatred. Hosts of soldiers find their lives moulded by the routine of drilling and digging, of marching and standing guard, but it is all a part of the growing might of the embattled democracies."

"Moral remanent" stands for a change of heart, for a new spirit which must permeate all human relationship. Its purpose is the practical application by everyone everywhere of the principles of love, honesty and justice. These living principles have ever been the true strength and security of our nation and Empire! In fresh wholehearted acceptance of them now we can build a new world, a new life, a new answer to our fears and our griefs, our one sure hope for a new world.

It is a task that is deep and long, however humbly, to be builders of a new world—a world where men can cultivate the arts of peace and achieve that moral and industrial progress which will insure that the future generations will be free for the enrichment and not the destruction of mankind.

Today a deeper struggle which faces mankind everywhere—a struggle against the menace of human selfishness in ourselves, in our institutions, in our nations, in our world.

The struggle the future depends. Victory in it will surely bring that enduring peace and prosperity, that hate-free, greed-free, fear-free world everyone of us longs for.

On This Date

By FRED WILLIAMS

This is the anniversary of a day which should ever live in Canadian and empire history. It is

Vimy Day! Twenty-three years ago our boys attacked, and won, the position which had been wrested from the French and the recapture of which seemed impossible. It was the first time the four Canadian divisions went into action together. The first was under command of General Arthur Currie (he was not Sir then); the second under General H. E. Burdell; the third under General J. H. G. Macleod; the fourth under General "Bunt" Morrison, the renowned journalist-soldier of Ottawa, was in charge of the artillery which literally poured tons of shells on to the enemy. It was a day when in supreme command, and as a result of the day's work became Baron Byng of Vimy.

There had been three battles before, but on the day of battle everything went like clockwork. At daybreak the Canadians moved forward under the cover of machine guns, steel traps and gas. They were masters of the ridge. It was a costly victory, but it had its compensations. It was the initial great victory of the Canadians. The first of a series which were to carry them to the gates of Mons as the Germans threw up the sponge.

The people of France will never forget the day when the Canadians avenged the pain; the people of Canada will never forget the thrill of pride when the news came of the victory. And they do not forget that their triumph was shared in by the Highland division, to which, indeed, four out of five "Scotties" were attached. As a result of the victory the captured German guns were over 30 big guns, scores of machine guns and mortars and vast quantities of material. Today that material, now under the control of the British, during his brief reign marks the crest of the ridge, a silent yet eloquent memorial to that Easter Monday when the Germans were driven from the Somme. God grant that it may stand through the second war with Germany.

Religion Day By Day

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

STRANGE are the uses of our yesterday. Many a person has learned that his real power lay in unheeded and not understood experiences of his early years.

David created a sensation by playing Goliath, by winning battles, by becoming king and establishing a nation, but his greatest triumph was in history arose from the one that he sang when he was a shepherd boy on the hills of Bethlehem. The shepherd Psalm has meant more to mankind than all of its author's other songs.

So, often the simple faith of childhood does more to fortify the soul of a man than the wisdom of his later years. The wisdom of a Christian mother is rarely understood until manhood. The mother and the home life of today yesterday are the strength and joy of today.

Only Thou knowest the meaning and potency of our years; and the meaning of the hills that make up a large life. We would we spend all our days in the fear of our Lord, Amen.

Best Psalm 99.

Side Glances



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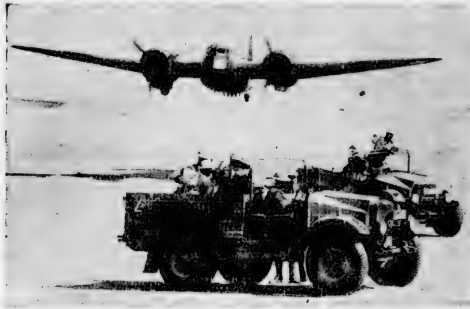
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World-Wide News Pictures By The Edmonton Bulletin Cameramen

Allied Near Eastern Army Keeps In Trim



While the Allied army of the Near East is content with maintaining a "watch and wait" policy, the fighting units of which the army is composed are not permitted to go rusty. Here is a Blenheim bomber of the type Britain favors for long-distance work, swooping down over a troop carrying convoys during manoeuvres in the desert outside Cairo. Recently Foreign Commissar Molotov, of the Soviet Union, hinted darkly that the Allies better watch their step in the Near East.

Barred From University



Isidor Feinstein, whose appointment to the faculty of the College of New York raised such a storm of protest that Justice John McGowan, of the New York supreme court, rescinded the appointment, is shown here with Mr. Russell at their home near the campus of the University of California, where Dr. Russell is a visiting professor of philosophy. Justice McGowan ruled that the appointment of Feinstein established a "rule of indecency" at New York University.

Coast Guards Rescue Flood Victims



Coast guards are felt that a repetition of the disastrous floods of 1938 may result in Pennsylvania as well as getting some sent rivers raging over their banks. Above is a scene on Market street in Wilkes-Barre as coast guards brought marooned families to the safety of higher ground when the Susquehanna River swamped a large portion of the city. This picture was transmitted to Pittsburgh from Wilkes-Barre.

Disastrous Floods Feared In East



A repetition of the disastrous floods of 1938 which swept Ohio and Pennsylvania are feared as spring thaws and rains have once more set rivers on the rampage in these regions. An aerial view of Kingston, Pa., is shown here as heavy rains and melting snow sent Toby's creek, about three miles from the Susquehanna river, on the rampage.

Famous Doctors Meet



Two famous doctors meet for the first time in New York. Dr. Levan Glendening, noted physician and author, en route to his home in Kansas City, Mo., lights his cigar from the pipe of Dr. Allan Roy Dalgleish, who is in New York for a short visit.

Old Man River Goes to Town



Streets became canals in South Plymouth, Pa., when the Susquehanna River burst its dikes and flooded the Yonkers Valley. In circle above, a Coast Guard lifeboat is evacuating marooned residents from their homes.

Leaking Gas Main Blamed For Explosion



A leaking gas main outside the home of Gerald Jerome on the Guelph highways was thought responsible for the explosion which wrecked the house and critically injured Mr. Jerome as he was in the act of lighting a fire in the furnace of the house. Jerome is shown, left, with Mrs. Jerome who was not in the house at the time of the explosion.

Home No More



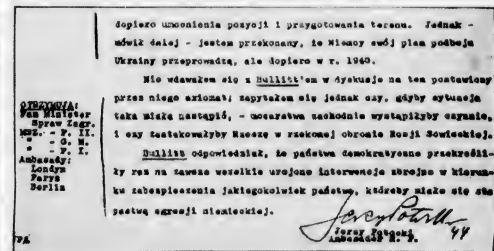
Scenes like this were the rule on the Karelian Isthmus and other places ceded to Russia by the peace treaty that ended the Finnish-Russian war. A Finnish family is shown here in a crowded, shanty-like dwelling in a shanty town, crowded with refugees. Thousands of homes were ordered to leave the Finnish-occupied zone, since homes and shanty towns were not allowed to be used by the Finnish government.

Happily Married



Newlyweds Monte Banks, movie comedian and producer, and Grace Fields, Britain's highest paid entertainer, took marriage in pretty good, judging by their expressions. They are pictured as they recently sailed from New York to England.

Nazi White Book Blames U.S.



This is a reprint of a newspaper clipping from the "Nazi White Book" (a book in which it is charged that U.S. Ambassador to Poland William C. Bullitt told Count Józef Potulski, Polish Ambassador in Washington, that this country "unmistakably would participate in later stages of the war"). The excerpt above purports to be part of a report, signed by Count Potulski. Mention of Ambassador Bullitt's name is underlined. The photo was released by Nazi censor and taken from "Nazi White Book".

Farm Girls Meet The Queen



Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth was photographed as the guested representatives of the British Women's Land Army as they assembled recently in (Edinburgh's Hall, London, from farms all over Britain. One of the girls is attempting a curtsy, but it's not an easy matter when wearing breeches.

